

JUDICIAL BOARD

arrives weekly during winter every Friday evening. The next meeting takes place at the residence of Mr. A. Marston, subject of the above. Whether iron or wood is the material is immaterial. The city has an opportunity of securing which is a great boon to the neighborhood.

The people of this municipality, not being satisfied with the name of Afton, a petition is being circulated, which is largely signed to have it changed to Oak Lake, which is better known. It also is whispered that Oak Lake will be the county town of Dennis.

A meeting of the Farmers' Union was held at the residence of Mr. R. L. Lee, on the evening of the 33rd inst., a well-attended affair, each being delivered by a speaker from Larbert. Dr. Shaw of Franklin, also showing off is eloquence. This locality is too healthy for the doctor to get patients. He had better try some other locality, as the settlers here are so prosperous and happy, also too loyal for such men.

The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

CHAPTER XV. CONTINUED.

There are sensations which suddenly overpower one and put to flight the wisest and most carefully arranged plans. I had prepared myself for this interview, but it was in vain that I endeavored to regain my composure. I could not utter a word. I at last recovered my self-possession to utter a few incoherent words, using the French language in order that I might not be understood by my attendants. As an excuse for the step I had taken, I spoke of the great service he had rendered my protegee, little Mansour, and then revealed the murderous plans that were to be carried into execution that very night.

"I bless the peril that has won me a word of thanks from your lips," he replied, with a look that betrayed his suppressed passion, "and I rejoice in this present danger to which I owe your pity, and which gives me to-day the joy of meeting one whom I dared not hope I should ever see again."

I was frightened by his calmness and by the earnestness with which he spoke. I tried in vain not to understand the meaning of his impassioned words; but the recollection of his letter made this impossible. His love held in check by this profound respect was more embarrassing than any avowal would have been. How could I take offence at the mute ecstasy I read in his eyes?

Little by little I conquered my confusion, and then I spoke of the danger he was incurring—it only for the sake of my peace, he must save his life. I entreated him to make his escape.

When my appeal was concluded, "No," he answered, in low and thrilling tones; "no, I shall not go, I cannot go."

"And if I should command you to do so?"

As these words escaped my lips, I felt my cheeks turn crimson beneath my veil; for did not these words reveal a knowledge of his love for me? Did it not show that I was not deceived by the gratitude under which I had attempted to disguise it? He understood me. His eyes flashed with joy, then suddenly became gloomy again.

"No, you would not command me to desert my cause," he said, sadly. "You would despise me as a coward if I did."

Then, in a voice quivering with eagerness and enthusiasm, he described the mission that he felt called upon to fulfil, and his desire to rescue his country from greed and corruption; he spoke of the poor fellows, cowering under the master's whip, and stripped of everything, even of the products of their fields.

I watched him while he talked. In the softened light, his animated face seemed transfigured. I was astonished to find him no longer ugly; the light in his eyes imparted a strange charm to his rather stern and melancholy countenance.

"But it is a hopeless struggle," I said, at last, with less than my usual confidence.

"What does that matter if duty imposes it upon me?"

He saw me shudder.

"Oh! do not tremble," he cried, quickly. "Thanks to you, I am safe until to-morrow! And to-morrow who can tell?"

"Have you then, any hope?" I exclaimed, amazed by this response.

He hesitated for a moment, as if fearing he would betray himself.

"Forgive me if I do not answer," he replied, at last, "but have no fears. I wish now to live. Besides, have I not a talisman to protect me henceforth?"

And he showed me a spray of withered jasmine.

I made no reply. There was a moment's silence. I felt that his eyes were riveted upon my face. Suddenly he leaned towards me and murmured, in a low and agitated voice,

"I am already indebted to you for so much happiness."

My heart throbbed wildly, but I did not dare to speak.

"I have had few joys in this world," he continued, "the gift of this poor little flower has been the chief of them. There are moments which are eternities."

Suddenly Nazly approached. It was the signal for departure.

We stood for one instant face to face.

"Farewell," I murmured.

"Farewell," he replied.

I was only after my return home that I seemed to regain consciousness. Then, in that sort of wonder which makes it almost impossible to that which has previously moved or agitated us, I retraced each detail of my audacious step. My heart still thrilled with a thousand conflicting emotions. Sure now that I had done my duty towards him, I still saw myself there in that garden, reading his emotions in his eyes, divining his thoughts in the changing expression of his face. Had I not imprudently allowed words to escape me which revealed the fact that I was not ignorant of his passion? What could he think of me? I calmed myself at last by the thought that I had, at least, undeceived the poor simpleton. A farewell had ended his day-dream.

Still, I could not sleep that night. What if he should not be able to make his escape? I opened the window on the veranda and listened eagerly, forgetting that the extensive grounds of Chimlah isolated me from all the sounds of the city, and striving to catch something of the thrilling drama which must be in progress at that very hour. Nothing! The peaceful sky, thickly spangled with stars, gazed smilingly down upon the flower-beds from which rose the perfume of countless blossoms.

Morning found me still awake. I told myself again and again that this frightful episode was ended, and ended finally. As for Zourah, as you already know, she supposed she had been the bearer of a letter from some servant in the harem, and the meeting which took place at her house could not have aroused her suspicions. So there was no one in the world who would ever discover that the Princess Miriam had protected this unfortunate man; much less would any one suspect that she had left her palace one evening to hold an interview with him; and, deprived of all hope, the recollection of me will fade from the poor poet's heart under the consoling influence of time, which effaces all things.

Early the next morning Nazly entered my room and handed me a letter that bore no superscription.

"From whom did this come?" I asked, in surprise.

"Zourah brought it. A slave left it at her house with directions to send it immediately to the lady who visited the garden yesterday."

I trembled as I opened the letter. A spray of jasmine fell upon my lap. I read,

"Will your sympathy extend so far as to allow me to tell you that you have saved my life? Alas! on leaving you, I comprehended but too well that the adieu that fell from your lips was an eternal farewell, and that I was never to see you again; but I have carried away with me in my heart the imperishable recollection of the momentary pity you have felt for me; and from the depths of the asylum in which I have found a refuge I breathe a fervent prayer that no other cloud may ever shadow the peace of your happy life. Know then, that I am safe; that the perils which jarred your fears have been overcome, and that I am grateful."

This letter filled my heart with unquenchable sadness, and tears of compassion sprang to my eyes. Although all danger was passed, in spite of myself I could not repress a feeling of sorrow when I thought of this self-sacrificing and respectful homage, which was so humble in its hopelessness that it did not even venture a complaint. The thoughtful regard for my peace of mind, which had doubtless induced him to imperil his safety in order to send me this note, touched the depths of my inmost soul. Unhappy youth!

Ah well! he is saved! I have atoned for the injury that my imprudence might have caused him; I owe nothing more to him or to my own conscience.

Such has been the end of my romance.

XVI.

I am very grateful, Martha, but you have been extremely silly to tremble for the safety of your adventurous Miriam, as you call her. Of that romance which has caused you so much anxiety there remains now only a spray of withered jasmine. The rank of your little Princess is an all-sufficient protection against one of those mesalliances that would wound your pride. To put a final end to this affair, I have written the unfortunate youth a last sensible letter; and I have resumed my old life, which is, I assure you, sufficiently occupied by the preparations of my approaching marriage to afford me no opportunity for relapsing into that nonchalance for which you have so often reproached me. In a week the penitential season will be over, and, yielding to my father's solicitations, I have promised to be Mohammed's wife, and now there only remains to pronounce the vow that will unite our destinies. You can imagine the joyful excitement that prevails at Chimlah.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stoppage of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for

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Have not Cleared Out, but their Sale has been a **GRAND SUCCESS.**

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We have decided to offer the Balance of our

WINTER STOCK CHEAPER THAN EVER.

As all must be sold to make room for the New Goods.

Don't spend a Dollar of your money until you see our Goods and compare prices.

We will give you Goods cheaper than every you expected to get in Brandon.

COME AND SEE!

New Goods for the Fall, 1883

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER at bottom prices.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

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S. PARRISH & SON,

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Coming in by the Carload,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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Of the Best Brands kept on hand,

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CASH FOR HIDES.

MUNICIPALITY OF OAKLAND.

Minutes of meeting held on the 25th of January.

Present, R. Dobson, (reeve), and Councilors, Fowler, Lockhart, Carroll and Hector.

A by-law for regulating the proceedings of the council and committees submitted by the Reeve was read and passed.

Communications were received from J. M. Sack, N. A. Gray, George Sack, Frank O. Fowler, Peter McManis, Samuel Townsend and W. H. Sack, in reference to a Clerk of the Municipality of Oakland.

A. R. Cameron and G. H. Watson, appearing for the appointment of assessors.

Carroll and Hector—That the salary for assessor be \$100, and that the appointment be made at the next general meeting.

Hector and Robertson, in amendment—That the salary of assessor be \$75. Amendment carried.

Fowler and Lockhart—That the clerk get tenders from the different printing establishments for the municipal printing. Carried.

Hector and Robertson—That the appointment of an assessor be left over till next meeting. Carried.

By-law No. 2 appointing a clerk and treasurer and defining his duties.

By-law No. 3, defining the duties of finance and assessment committees and board of works.

By-law No. 4, regulating reception of school petitions were all read and passed.

Carroll and Cameron—That Fowler, Hector and the mover be a committee to strike standing committees for the year. Carried.

The committee on standing committees as follows:

Finance—Hector, Fowler and Cameron.

Public Works—Carroll, Lockhart and Robertson.

Fowler and Lockhart that the report be adopted. Carried.

Carroll and Cameron—That Clifford Sison be appointed solicitor for the municipality of Oakland. Carried.

Fowler and Carroll—That the Reeve be empowered to consult with the solicitor with reference to the uncollected taxes levied in this municipality, by the late municipality of Brandon, and take such steps as may be deemed necessary to protect the interests of this municipality with reference to same; and also consult the solicitor as to the jurisdiction of the council over the bridge at Souris City. Carried.

Council adjourned till the third Saturday in February, at the same place, at 11 o'clock.

PROVINCIAL.

A dynamite explosion took place at the C. P. R. works near Michipicoten River, 140 miles east of Port Arthur, on the 22nd ult., by which the railway men lost their lives. Most of the men were well known in Winnipeg, and three of them, two named Fay and one McClure, had large families. The accident occurred by thawing out the explosive in the house the victims lived in.

The report of what is supposed to be a foul murder reaches us from Rat Portage. A Norwegian named Larson is supposed to have murdered his wife, shortly after child birth, and burned the remains in a rude bonfire. He has been arrested and taken to Winnipeg, and the case will receive a thorough investigation.

Messrs. Gerrie, Clark, of the Farmers Journal, Swinford and Steen, who attended the Farmers' Convention at Grand Forks in the interests of the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme, returned Friday night. They were treated most courteously, and when the object of their mission was fully explained a hearty support was accorded the project. Mr. Gerrie, in answer to speaking of the subject, said that a man could convert the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme in forty-eight hours if it was accepted as freely as the Grand Forks convention. It is said that it can be carried from Grand

Forks to Norway House for 3½ cents per bushel, and allow a fair profit to the carrier. The country is thoroughly aroused as to the necessity of the road, and the Board of Trade has promised to take active steps in furtherance of the scheme. It is contended that Dakota farmers would save in transportation at least \$3,000,000 annually by the construction of the road.

The Sittings of last week contains an article on county court judgement summonses. It states that whenever a person served with a first judgement summons does not appear at the hearing in court, and when no evidence is given, pro or con, as to his ability to pay, an order is made for the payment of the claim by five or six monthly instalments. Provided the first of subsequent instalment is not paid the plaintiff can issue a second judgement summons, and if the debtor does not appear, he can be committed for contempt of court, but if he does appear and on being examined shows that he did not contract the debt fraudulently or without any prospect of being able to pay it, etc., he will be discharged for the time being, and no further summons will be allowed to be issued unless the plaintiff can state on oath that the debtor has acquired the means of payment. It will be seen from this that defendants in suits in the county court have a consideration shown them which is in marked contrast to the want of consideration shown them under the landlord and tenants Act of Manitoba. No debtor, provided he can show that he does not enter into the contraction of his debt, can be persecuted by a plaintiff. If defendants will only comply with the rules and regulations of the court by appearing personally or by representative in answer to all summonses, and if their debt has been contracted without fraud, they have little to fear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hindoo prefer a jury of five. There are 150,000 unemployed men in Paris.

Geh. Melikoff is dangerously ill with typhoid fever.

Nictor Hugo will soon issue another volume of poems.

In Austria two or three bandmasters have the title of Captain.

There are signs of a growing Socialistic sentiment in Scotland.

Monks and nuns are forbidden to reside in France in communities.

Salt Lake is the first small city in America to adopt the cable tramway.

The British Government has decided that a second Suez canal is imperative.

Two thousand British troops are in Scotland and thirty thousand are in Ireland.

A secret printing office has been found in St. Petersburg and 18 arrests made.

The Friends number in the United States 392 places of worship, 200 elders and 96,000 members.

Messonnier, the great French painter, is suing Mrs. Mackay for 75,000 francs as payment for his portrait of her.

The Mormons are believed to oppose round dances, because a man can only waltz with one wife at a time.

The rare sea elephants that a few months ago were purchased by the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, have since died.

Rev. Theodore Cuyler gives this advice to preachers: "Life is altogether too short to defend the word of God. Preach it. Preach God's word and sow God's seed."

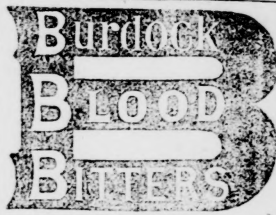
Many Mormon converts get the names confused, and think they are to go to Utica in place of Utah. The former must change its name to save its reputation.

Mr. Robert Garret, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio, said the other day that the National Telegraph Company which was recently purchased by the Baltimore & Ohio, has four lines from New York to Chicago, and the intention is to build twelve more. The contract was awarded on Saturday, for wires from Chicago to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Winnipeg and Bismarck. The United Press report will be extended with the lines.

The police of Bristol, England, have discovered a plot to blow up the Clifton suspension bridge while the Prince of Wales was crossing during his coming visit. The Prince of Wales has been warned against travelling after dark. The Mayor of Bristol has received threatening letters bearing the imprint of the American flag.

TREE SEEDS.

HE undersigned has brought with him, from Scotland, a quantity of Tree Seed, such as Red Holly, Spruce, Larch, Fir, Pine and White Birch, Scotch Fir and Larch. They are all of the hardiest species, and are certain to do well in this country, as they stand the severest frosts and winds, and are ready and ornamental. Packaged containing 50 seeds, each seedling some 1/2 p. 1/2. will be sent to any address for \$1.00. Simple instructions as to planting. Orders can be left at the "Brandon Mail" Office.



ACTS UPON THE BOWEL, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

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See our new SPRINGTOOTH SEEDER,

Sample on hand.

THE "LITTLE BRANTFORD" OUR NEW TWO HORSE BINDER, FARMERS SEE IT!

Warehouse: Ninth Street, North Rosser.

H. NICHOL,

Brandon, Nov. 7, 1883.

Manager.

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1894.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

It appears to us that it would be wisdom on the part of the municipalities and railway men interested to devise some means for the amalgamation of the Souris & Rocky Mountain and Brandon & Rapid City Railway schemes. It will be found after mature thought it is worse than useless to attempt to make a success of both, so a union of interests with the adoption of the most feasible project ought to prevail. There is one thing certain, the Government will not subsidize two lines of railway that are designed to serve the same country, such as these two schemes undoubtedly are, as there will not be either field or business for two lines of railway between the C. P. R. and the Manitoba and Northwestern both of which are now fixed realities. Under the circumstances a fusion of both interests, with Brandon the terminal point, should effectually serve all purposes. It is now almost a certainty the Souris & Rocky Mountain people are assured a land grant, and they have men amongst them, such as James Beatty and R. Hay, M. P.'s of Toronto, who are in a position to command capital, which all are not so certain is the case of the others.

It is out of the question for the S. & R. M. people to expect to make anything out of the town site of Melbourne, for even were the place suitably located for one, which it is not, having neither water, agricultural surroundings, nor anything of the kind, and with Carberry and other important points too near, the town site business is, to use a vulgarism, played out in the Northwest. Neither could the trade of the Big Plain be secured, as some allege, as the road would run but across one corner of it, and the C. P. R. and M. & Northwestern would be favorably located competitors besides. Against these evident disadvantages in a more easterly junction a terminal point at Brandon would secure a good local trade from the start, Brandon doing already considerable business with the country around. The road might be run first to Rapid City and thence northwesterly to divide the distance between the two lines already under way. But there are additional reasons why this connection would be advantageous to the country to the north, and people interested in its development. It is now a settled fact that a line will be built at no distant day in a southwesterly direction, that will at once lead to the coal fields, and the fertile fields in that locality, and which will eventually cross the boundary and form a connection with an American line now working this way from the American western territory, and which will in time lead on the way to a connection with the Hudson's Bay Railway, of whose early completion the whole of the province is now quite sanguine. There is nothing visionary in this; it is not only feasible but a link in the chain certain to be completed as soon as the natural resources of the country come to be developed. The entire connection should secure the attention of the public, and the fusion of the two schemes we have mentioned being the first step to take should secure the immediate and united action of all concerned.

DIFFERENCES IN THE FAMILY.

We have time and again pointed out the absurdity of the contentions of the ring leaders in the farmers' movement, upon several well defined grounds. In short, they may say what they like the only object aimed at is the defeat of the present Ottawa Government. But does objective, as there are many sensible men among their ranks, they would have some well defined line of action, through constitutional means, laid

down by which to effect reforms, for which the province has every right to ask, and their demands would be confined to such. The fact, however, that many of their so-called grievances are imagined and the means for their redress imagined also, is indisputable evidence of this. There are, as may be supposed, many in their ranks who do not know the difference; but there are others again who are fully aware, they have no case to take to the Privy Council no matter what may be the answer of the Federal Parliament to the delegates, when the claims are not pushed through the Province's representatives instead of self constituted authorities. A refusal, however, will furnish fuel, by which to continue the agitation for a protracted period; and, as we have said before, if that period extends to the next election the sole purpose of the "Farmers' Unions" will be fully served. Were their mission anything but the production of political capital, there would be some sort of consistency in their line of action.

Since the ball was first set rolling in Brandon the country has heard nothing but the cry of tariff robbery, and denunciation of the Ottawa Government for placing protection on the manufactures of the other provinces, and when it comes to Manitoba the cry is placed on the other side of the mouth. The other day Mr. Lenaghan, the only tar paper manufacturer in Manitoba, or in Canada for that matter, applied to the Dominion Government for increased duties on his products, the rate being 20 per cent. already, and his petition was endorsed by Messrs. Watson and Ross, two Grit M. P.'s, who are dyed in the wool admirers of the farmers' movement. These gentlemen, on the hustings, clamor loudly for free trade, so that the Manitoban (and every one in this country, farmer and mechanic, buys tar paper), may have cheap goods; and in their representative capacity they give the lie direct to their hustings deliverances. But to show the harmony among the brethren, we copy two extracts, one each from the Grit prints in Portage la Prairie and Brandon, on this same subject. Here is the Portage print's utterance:—

"The following despatch appeared in Tuesday's Free Press:—
Mr. McLennaghan, of Portage la Prairie, presented a petition to Sir Leonard Tilley asking for an increased duty on tanning paper. It was signed by Messrs. Ross, Royal, Scott and Watson. The petition was refused."

"This is the way our people are petted and pampered. And yet Sir John talks about 'doing justice if justice demands action.' Bah! he does not know what justice means."

And now we quote from the Brandon Star:

"A petition for an increased duty on building paper was sent in from Portage la Prairie to the Finance Minister, and supported by all the Manitoba members except Mr. Sutherland. [Mr. Sutherland was absent looking after personal interests, and that's the reason he did not sign it.—Ed. MAIL.] One would think that the Northwest had duties enough to pay already without adding to them. This seems to be our one little industry, and of course it must be protected. How can we ask for a reduction of duties on articles we import if we insist on protecting those we happen to be able to produce. We must either cease our agitation against the tariff, or admit that we are inconsistent or dishonest. The petition was very properly refused."

Here are two Grit prints, mouth pieces of the great Liberal party, and yet they ask the Government to take courses diametrically opposed to one another; Watson and Ross endorsed by the Portage Grit print, must believe in the principle of protection, or they would not petition for it, when personal interests are at stake, but they repudiate it when the application is to another province, and the Brandon Star takes the opposing view. Now, the question is, what form of Government could the Grits establish that would pass both? That's what the honest southerner truth would like to know. Will either or both of the parties give an reply.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENT.

It was generally understood for some time past that the C. P. R. were in straightened circumstances, and it is not to be wondered at. In the first place, they made a serious mistake in trying to fight the Grand Trunk in the eastern provinces, by buying up other lines of railway for a competing eastern outlet. This of course aroused the opposition of the Grand Trunk, who are all powerful in the English market, and caused the low rating of C. P. R. bonds. Despite of the guarantee of the government, the C. P. R. were unable to float their bonds, and insolvency stared them in the face if the government did not come to their rescue. It was a mistake, as we have said, for the company to waste their capital on eastern lines, and arouse the opposition of the Grand Trunk until their work in Manitoba and the Northwest was further under headway.

The Grand Trunk aware of the embarrassment of the C. P. R., made overtures to the government, proposing it is understood, to take the work off the hands of the C. P. R., and carry out the contract, relinquishing the monopoly clause, if desired. There are some who may think this was a good offer but it would virtually have thrown Manitoban interests, and all Canadian, for that matter, from the frying pan into the fire. But the Canadian Parliament has had enough of Grand Trunk. Some years since they aided the latter to the extent of nearly twenty millions of dollars, and since then have been unable to get ought but insolence for their kindness. Manitoba wants none of the Grand Trunk, it left master of the field alone.

The new arrangement with the C. P. R. to be submitted to parliament is briefly as follows:

"The payments due to the Government by the Syndicate under the three per cent. guarantee arrangement are to be postponed, on the Syndicate's furnishing ample security; and the Government is to advance the company \$22,500,000 as the work of construction progresses, taking as security a first lien upon the road and all its belongings, including its unsold lands, the company to pay interest at the rate of five per cent. for the use of the money. Of this \$22,500,000, one-third will be advanced at once to enable the company to clear off its floating debt. In case of any default on the part of the company, the road is to pass into possession of the Government."

We understand the company were willing to forego the monopoly clause, on the strength of the Government's acceptance of this proposition, but the old country shareholders opposed the change, and it is to be deeply regretted, not that we think its removal would have been of any particular advantage to the country, but it would have relieved the public mind. We do not think it at all probable that with the present limited trade of the country, or with that of the near future, any other railway would seek an entrance, and even if one were encouraged, the moral certainty is that it and the C. P. R. would at once pool their freights and leave the people worse off than before. As we have said, however, a release of the clause would ease the public mind and open the way for inlets to the Hudson Bay for American grain, as soon as the latter road becomes a reality. There is however one consolation, the outgrowth of the agreement—the C. P. R. are now in the hands of the government, instead of the government being in the hands of the C. P. R., as the Grit press all along asserted was the case—and will be in a position to dictate to the company in the public interest, from time to time.

Messrs. Bailey, Martin & Co., who are now at Ottawa, have a golden opportunity to distinguish themselves, and show their strength in the country. By the Syndicate's new demand, the force of the whole con-

tract is virtually broken, and the new proposition is to be submitted to parliament. If they do not want the new arrangement to be carried out without a relinquishment of the monopoly clause, all they have to do is to secure, through their able persuasive powers, a majority of the House to vote against it, and the whole fabric will fall to the ground. There will then be an end to the railway monopoly and all, and the question will be opened up for its submission in an amended form, with monopoly expunged. In fact these gentlemen are now fully master of the position, if they are only able to prove what they say they are to any intelligent minds that the Syndicate are robbers pure and simple.

We cannot agree with the views of our esteemed confrere, the Winnipeg Times, on the new proposition to aid the C. P. R. We believe the company that had courage to first take hold of the undertaking should, in preference to all others, be encouraged to the end; but where such an extensive favor is asked they, too, ought to be compelled to make concessions. As an outlet for the produce of this country, we never had much faith in connection with American roads; but if the Hudson's Bay scheme ever becomes a reality, other connections with American lines, to bring the grain trade of the western states through Manitoba to the shipping port are indispensable, and the principle that now operates to prevent the construction of more southern lines, would operate against them with equal injury. There is argument for protection to the company until their eastern connection back of Lake Superior is effected; but the new arrangement should stipulate that with this portion of the work completed, the monopoly clause should be no more. In fact, a contention of the company's designed to alleviate present dissatisfaction to a thinking mind makes this a necessity. They say that with their Lake Superior connection completed, they could defy the whole of the Americans, and if that security is real, and not merely asserted for a purpose, they should rather court competition to prove their ability to this country than prevent it with the aid of monopoly powers. Besides this such a stipulation in connection with the proposed loan would ease the pulse of the country, give outside as well as inside capitalists more hope, and generally inspire all concerned with renewed confidence for the future. It is of course asserted that the eastern shareholders oppose a cancellation of the monopoly clause, but they as well as the home members, through firmness on the part of the government would be brought to yield their position. All things considered it is a mistake that in the new arrangement the company are not compelled to relinquish their monopoly at the completion of the eastern line; and we sincerely hope that the coming speech of the Minister of Railways, will announce as much, as current report says it will.

WHITEWATER MUNICIPALITY.

Minutes of Council meeting held at Mr. Gibson's, January 25th, 1894. Members all present, the reeve presiding.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Applications for the position of assessors were received and read. Robinson—Crisp—That Mr. Briggs be appointed assessor for the west half of the municipality for the ensuing year.

Kellar—Walker—In amendment that Mr. Boulter be appointed assessor for the west half of the municipality for the ensuing year.

Kellar—Walker—That Mr. Argue be appointed assessor for the east half of the municipality for the ensuing year.

Madill—Cassils—That Mr. Macgillivray be appointed assessor for the east half of the municipality for the ensuing year. The amendment carried.

Madill—Cassils—That the petition from Wm. Laughland and others be thrown out. Carried.

Robinson—Kellar—That Councilors Madill, Cassils and Crisp be appointed a committee to enquire into the standing of the surities offered by the sec-treas., and report to the Council at next meeting. Carried.

Madill—Kellar—That the reeve and sec-treas. sign the draft on the Merchants' Bank, Brandon, and return to the bank. Carried.

Madill—Walker—That the sec-treas. be authorized to order a seal for this municipality, with a locomotive and train, and speed its railroad for a motto. Carried.

Robinson—Kellar—That Councilors Crisp, Walker and Madill be appointed a committee to make arrangements for the meeting of the council. Carried.

Committee reported to the council and the report was adopted.

By-law No. 2 for appointing the assessors and defining their duties was introduced by Councilor Madill.

Councilor Robinson gave notice that he would introduce the head law at next meeting.

Councilor Cassils gave notice that he would introduce a by-law for the sec-treas. salary.

Councilor Crisp gave notice that he would introduce a by-law for the remuneration of councilors.

Councilor Walker gave notice that he would introduce a by-law for statute labor.

Robinson—Crisp—That the assessors be instructed to assess lands in the municipality at not less than \$2.50 per acre, and not more than \$4.50 per acre. Carried.

Madill—Kellar—That this council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, the 3rd day of March, at Mr. Gibson's at 10 o'clock. Carried.

PENDENNIS.

The weather for the past month has been very fine.

Our Municipal Council met a week ago Monday, and will meet again Thursday next.

Mr. W. E. Sargent left about a fortnight ago for Ontario, to enjoy a well-earned rest with his many friends in the counties of Northumberland and Peterborough.

We are glad to think that Mr. Halls, who has been so long ill with inflammation of the eyes, will soon be around among us again.

The river lately has been daily rising and freezing, the result of which will be tremendous rush of ice in the spring.

Through some papers going astray, the opening of our post office has been delayed, but the mail boats are now expected, and the mails are expected to arrive not later than the 1st of March.

ORK LAKE OBSERVATORY.

For the week ending January 26, 1894. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest.....30.06
Lowest.....29.69
Mean.....29.82

TEMPERATURE.

Highest.....34.4
Lowest.....(below zero) 32.4
Mean.....do 0.1

WIND.

Greatest velocity.....29.9 miles
Least.....0.8
Mean.....8.2

PHENOMENA.

1 aurora.

Snow fell on two days, during 12 hours, and to a total depth of 2.25 inches.

REMARKS.

Barometric pressure has been unusually a wave of low pressure passing from the 22nd to the 24th, a fall of snow being the result, and a slight snow drift on the 25th.

W. G. KNIGHT.



Notice to Contractors.

QUALIFIED TENDERS, submitted to the order of the Board of Prison Commissioners, for the construction of the new Prison at Brandon, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, on the 15th March next, in conformity with the provisions and conditions of the contract.

ADDITIONAL CELL WING, BUILES HOUSE, AT
Manitoba Penitentiary.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Dominion Public Works Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba, on and after MONDAY, the 13th February.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their own signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the sum tendered, which will be paid back if the tender is accepted, or if it is not accepted, the sum will be returned to the tenderer.

The lowest and best tender will be accepted. By order of the Minister of Public Works, W. G. KNIGHT.

THE FARMER'S HIRING MAN.

"I'm kinder lookin' around the market for a hired man," he exclaimed as he stopped at one of the stands and nibbled at an onion. "I kinder need one, but yet I kinder hope I shan't be able to find him."

"How's that?"

"Well, there ain't no profit in a hired man no more. No, sir, he's no good any longer."

"What's the reason?"

"Oh, a dozen reasons. First and foremost, times have changed, and the hired man has changed with 'em. Ah! sir, it makes me sad when I think of the hired men we had before the war—great fellows with the strength of an ox and the vim of a locomotive. I didn't have to bother my lungs out to git one of 'em out of bed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and it was all I could do to coax 'em to go to bed at 10 o'clock at night. I'm afraid that we shan't never see no more hired men with keepin' around for their bread."

"That's sad."

"It's sad, and more, too. Now, as I said, I want a hired man. I'm willing to pay \$11 or \$12 a month for a smart one. Some farmers want a man to work all day and all night, but that ain't me. I have never asked one to git out of bed before 3 o'clock—never. I allow give my man three-quarters of an hour at noon, unless the hogs git out, or cattle break in, or a shower is coming up. After a man has worked right along for nine hours his system wants at least half an hour to brace up in. They don't quit work on some farms till 8 o'clock, but I'm no such slave-driver. At half-past 7 I tell my man to knock off. All he has to do after that is to feed the stock, cut a little wood, mow some grass for the horses, milk four cows, fill up the water-tough, start a smudge in the smoke-house, and pull a few weeds in the garden. I never hired a man who didn't get fat on my work, and they shan't leave me feeling that they hadn't had earned their wages."

He stopped long enough to wipe a tear from his eyes, and then went on:

"And now look at the hired man of today! He wears white shirts and col-lars. He won't eat with a knife. He wants napkins when he eats, and if we don't hang up a clean towel once a week he rages on his handkercher. Call him when he gets up at 6. He wants a shower at noon, and after supper he has to go to a singing-school or sits down to a newspaper. Fifteen years ago if my hired man was sick for half a day I could dock him. If he died I could take out a month's wages for the trouble. He was used to git store-orders for his pay, and he would wash in the rain-barrel and wipe on the clothes-line. There's been a change, sir, an awful change, and if a farmer don't set in pretty soon you will witness the downfall of agriculture in this country."

"That you won't hire another?"

"Well, I can't just say. Work is powerfully pressing, but I'm going slow. Before I hire him I want to know whether he's a man who'll pass his plate for more meat and taters, and whether we've got to use starch in doing up his shirts. The last man I had took me to task for not holding family prayers twice a day, and after I had done so I found it was only a game of his to beat me out of half an hour a day. He thought he had a pretty soft thing, and he looked mighty lonesome when I cut "Old Hundred" down to two lines and got through with the Lord's Prayer in forty seconds."—*Detroit Free Press.*

FALLING IN LOVE.

How It Comes About in a Printing Office.

NOTE FROM EDITOR TO COMPOSITOR.

Miss Yorkie finds fault with proofs of her story, says "you correct her manuscript incorrectly," that you have substituted the word "wonderous" for "wondrous." That there is no such word as "wonderous," that you made "over-ripe" a single word, when it is a compound one; that, in short, you do not understand your business as a compositor.

NOTE FROM COMPOSITOR TO EDITOR.

Miss Yorkie is mistaken in more particulars than one. There is such a word as "wonderous." Let her look in Webster's Dictionary, page 1,323, first volume, sixth line from the top, and she will find it. Also "over-ripe" is not a compound word. Evidently she does not know the signs by which compound words are distinguished, or she would not be so decided in her assertions. And, with all due respect to her opinion, I am not "demented," and I do understand my business. Furthermore, if mistakes are made it is because Miss Yorkie's manuscript is most flexible. Her "r's" and "s's" and "t's" are all alike, and her "l's" and "d's" are read for almost anything; and so for many more.

As a compositor I'd rather set up all the rest of my paper than one of her shortest articles. The editor has shown me your in-

permanent remarks, and, though he chooses to look upon our quarrel, as he calls it, in the light of a joke, I regard it as a serious matter.

Because you happen to be right about those detestable words "wonderous" and "over-ripe," that is no reason why you should vilify my manuscript.

You may not be aware of it, but I took the gold medal for penmanship when I graduated at Postgraduate Institute last year; and, sever before—although I have been writing for the New York press for over six months—I have had its legitimacy called in question. And I won't stand it! I demand from you my story, as the editor refuses to procure it for me. You shall no longer sneer at my "r's" and "s's" and "t's" and "d's."

NOTE FROM COMPOSITOR TO EDITOR.

Madam: I cannot return manuscript placed in my hands. I wish I could—had I had the legitimacy called in question. And I won't stand it! I demand from you my story, as the editor refuses to procure it for me. You shall no longer sneer at my "r's" and "s's" and "t's" and "d's."

WHAT SHE DID AND SAID.

Then I resolved to beat the Hon. Mr. Bassett, and, with a few preliminary and hostile observations, request the return of "The Tragedy of Winona Dell."

I went. The devil requested my "r's" and "s's" and "t's" and "d's" while he called my enemy.

I prepared to meet him (hateful old thing with a terrible frown, when, to my great astonishment, instead of a hateful old thing, all, handsome young fellow, with sunshiny eyes, eyes like spring violets, and hair that suggested buttercups and dandelions, advanced toward me.

It was he—and I said, "I beg pardon for the rude things I have written to you—and I hope you'll forgive me—and I'm sorry I write so badly, and I don't know how to punctuate, and—"

Good gracious! I didn't intend to say anything of the sort!

WHAT HE SAID.

I stepped from my case, and a pretty, girlish face looked up at me with a frown that quickly melted away into a most bewitching smile.

Kills Yorkie! I don't know why, but I know her in a moment, and noted with art-pang how poorly she was dressed for the cold of a winter.

"Over six months' work," she said, "had not filled!"

"I beg your pardon," I said, in a sweet, low voice, raising a pair of the loveliest gray eyes to my face. And then she added, "I'm sorry I write so badly."

"Don't mention it," I stammered, "I didn't mean a word of it. I only wish I could set up your beautiful stories forever."

"And the 'r's' and 's's' and 't's' and 'd's'?" said the saucy, pretty, poor little girl.

"Are perfection," I replied.

The proof I sent away that afternoon, a transcription of "Darwin and His Peculiar Theories," was returned to me with the question: "What the deuce do you mean by placing 'Miss Yorkie's name as author of this article' instead of Dr. Merathorior Bluno?"

THE END OF IT.

Married, April 10th, by the Rev. A. B. Coates, Miss Yorkie to Hugh Bassett.

MARGARET ETTING.

A Model of Carving.

Beary and who dines regards carving as a fine art, and, like other fine arts, it has many amateurs and dilettanti, many who practice it imperfectly, and I honor Bigby, and a select few who grasp the knife and fork with true artistic instincts and trained dexterity, and also the rapidly and with precision, and make even the inanimate baked meats grateful that in death they are so gracefully divided. With what agony and apprehension the expert carver is watched by the board of expectant diners-out. How the wretched woman on his right shudders, as she recoils from the spatter of gravy, or the deluge of water from the glass he advances in his frantic efforts to divide a roast, while the sarcastic gourmet on his left says he will take a small slice of the roast on a plate, and not the entire roast in his lap.

In consideration of the pleasure which good carving affords and the annoyance which bad carving inflicts it is a wonder that we have not sooner demanded that carving should be taught like other arts and that its practice should be limited to experts. It is amazing that we go on from week to week and year to year watching our juicy beef hacked piecemeal and our ineffective fowls torn limb from limb by main strength, and the crackling bones and flesh in unattractive shreds overflowing the diminutive plate and staining the snowy expanse of tablecloth.

In families where dining is not a luxury consequent on the recent acquisition of wealth, there frequently linger traditions of carving as a fine art which survive from the days when the hostess herself did not disdain to assume this most important function of the table. But to the mass of people who dine the science of carving is unknown, and nothing better illustrates the rapid progress which New York is making toward the highest plane of civilization than the fact that certain of her liberal and aesthetic citizens propose to establish in the near future a school of carving, where the art and mystery of slicing the oft-times too solid flesh and disjointing and dissecting the appetizing fowl may be learned with a precision equal to the rule of three.

In a field so favorable at the metropolis a school of carving conducted on anything like rational principles must be an immense success, and the thirst for learning will soon spread all over the broad and fertile lands and most delicate and sensitive natures and most delicate appetites will no longer refuse invitations to dinner for fear of getting the legs and shoulders or their good clothes stained by the big knife of the untaught carver.

NOTE FROM EDITOR TO COMPOSITOR.

Miss Yorkie has shown me your in-

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR EYE

PERFECTLY FITTED WITH BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to Hand, another lot of Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES, SOLID IS KARAT GOLD RINGS & FINE GOLD JEWELRY. Also SILVERWARE & JET GOODS. Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and See them Repairing a Specialty.

D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

have removed to our magnificent New Store, in the MASONIC BLOCK

And show an immense stock of WINTER DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

where we will show \$5,000 WORTH —OF— Blankets, Underclothing, Caps, Furs & Woolens,

At far less than regular prices, being the PICK of the QUIGLEY STOCK.

We invite an inspection of our Mammoth Stock

FRASER BROS., MASONIC BLOCK, BRANDON.

This Space is Reserved for W. F. Wilson's NEW FURNITURE ADVERTISEMENT To Appear Next Week.

DE FOWLER'S EXTRACT-WILD STRAWBERRY CHOLERA CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHÆA. ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Western Division. TRAIN SERVICE. CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1888, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East.
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg	Arrive 4:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m. Portage la Prairie	4:05 p.m.
1:35 p.m. Brandon	1:40 p.m.
9:00 a.m. Broadview	4:00 p.m.
2:34 p.m. Regina	11:00 a.m.
8:00 a.m. Moose Jaw	1:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m. Swift Current	11:30 p.m.
8:15 p.m. Maple Creek	4:30 p.m.
7:00 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Arrive	Leave
7:30 a.m. 7:35 a.m.	6:30 a.m. 7:30 p.m.	
10:25 a.m. 10:10 p.m.	4:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.	
Arrive	St. Vincent	Leave
10:50 a.m. 10:30 p.m.	3:45 a.m. 4:30 p.m.	

Going South.	Winnipeg	Going North.
Leave	Arrive	Leave
10:11 a.m. 1:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.	
1:30 p.m. 4:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m. 2:10 p.m.	
Arrive	Manitoba City	Leave
	3:30 a.m.	

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mammoth Palace Sleeping Cars will be run south through summer from between Winnipeg and Brandon and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EVAN, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. WM. HATFIELD, Asst. Traffic Manager.

WILSON & CO. DEALERS IN

Hardware STOVES AND TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and Rosser Avenue.

XMAS GREETING.

WHAT IS IT? THAT I WILL SELL YOU CHOICE GROCERIES, FRUITS, &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON ONLY. Prices on all Goods away down

LARGE STOCK. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT. Come with the Crowd to T. W. KIRKPATRICK, SIXTH STREET. Next door to Parrish's Elevator

THE AGREEMENT WITH
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The following is the Winnipeg Sun's report: The agony is over. The negotiations which have been going on for some time past between the Government and the members of the Syndicate have been completed, and the proposition which the Government will make to Parliament has been made public. Sir John A. Macdonald has given formal notice of a series of resolutions. In these the necessary completion of the line from ocean to ocean is strongly urged. Reference is made to the failure of the guarantee to steady the stock, and the desirability of substituting a cash subsidy, to be hereafter payable as the work is forwarded on the eastern and central sections. The time for the payment of the \$2,853,912, due under the guarantee agreement on February 1, has been extended to November 1888, when the sum of \$4,527,000, the last instalment under the guarantee, becomes due. The Government may

LOAN THE COMPANY \$22,500,000, to be repaid on or before May, 1891, with interest at 5 per cent., payable half yearly, the Government to pay the Company forthwith \$7,500,000 out of the loan to extinguish the present floating debt of the Company. The debt will be established to the satisfaction of the Government.

THE SECURITY.

As security for the loan the Government has:

A first lien upon the entire property of the Company, real and personal, including the main line, extension, branch lines, and entire equipment of stock and plant, including steamers;

Also the land grant made and to be earned.

The Government to continue to hold the entire land grant bonds now in their possession.

THE PENALTY.

Upon default for twelve months of the payment of the half-yearly instalment with interest in payment of any portion of the principal, according to the agreement, the right of the Company to demand a further cash subsidy shall cease, and all securities mentioned shall be forfeited to the Government, to be taken possession of by the Minister of Railways, and all employees of the railways shall become employees of the Government.

THE STOCK OF THE COMPANY

\$35,000,000, now held by the Government, will be retained, and can only be sold by the Company with the consent of the Government.

COMPLETION OF THE LINE.

The company pledges itself to complete the road by the fall of 1885, and the road to be equipped and in running order by the fall of 1886.

A MILLION DEPOSIT

of good faith will be made by the company. The latter affirms that it has spent 14,000,000 more than the Government gave.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER

has gone to Montreal to see the books and satisfy the Government as to the matter.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

Stephen Van Horne and Tupper were closeted until a late hour last night. Van Horne afterwards remarked to a Manitoba member that the arrangement had been completed, and that the road would be completed next year. He added that the members of the Syndicate would have been willing to have conceded the monopoly, but the British shareholders would not hear of it. The Manitoba members complain that no concession has been secured for them, and the Quebec and Manitoba members talk in the same strain. That the bargain will be carried out in its entirety there is no reason to doubt.

FOUND IN THE WOODS.

Four years ago the daughter of Mr. James Mills was lost in the woods near Bruce Mines, Algoma. Mr. Mills was living in the township of Kirkwood, newly opened for settlement, and far away from any neighbor. Early in the afternoon his daughter, aged 14, started with a pail and dipper to fetch some water from a small creek a few hundred yards from their house. As time passed and she did not return her father became alarmed for her safety, and having obtained assistance a search was instituted, and continued many days, without discovering anything more than the track of her feet in the soft mud at the creek. A force of forty lumbermen joined in the fruitless search for the missing

girl. A few days ago some men working in the woods came upon a human skeleton and lying near by it were a tin pail and dipper, all indicating the remains to be those of the poor lost girl.

MUNICIPALITY OF ELTON.

Council of the Municipality. January 25th, 1884.

Mr. Bright Nesbitt, after being sworn in by the Reeve, took his seat at the board, the others being present.

MOTIONS.

Reid—Curle—That the salary of the assessor be fifty dollars. Carried.

Reid—Curle—That the Reeve and clerk fill up and sign the petitions to the Legislative Assembly in regard to the collection of taxes on non-resident lands and expenses in jury cases and forward the same to the proper party. Carried.

That the communication from the Minister of Education laid over till next meeting.

Reid—Witkie—That the petition of John Campbell and twelve others asking for the formation of a school district be granted; and that the first school meeting be held at the house of Wm. Curle, on Monday, 25th February. Carried.

Curle—Campbell—That this board appoint George Davidson as assessor for 1884. Carried.

That By-law No. 1 for the appointment of a secretary-treasurer to this board was read and finally passed.

By-law No. 2, designated rules for the guidance of the Council was read three times and passed.

By-law No. 3, for the appointment of an assessor was read and adopted. Council adjourned to meet at the residence of Mr. Donald McEachern, on Saturday, 23rd February.

M. G. Abey,
Secretary-treasurer.

FOREIGN.

The schooner George W. Stetson is given up as lost. She sailed Dec. 10 for Grand Manan and the Georges, and has not been heard from since Dec. 15th, when she was at Grand Manan. The crew numbered twelve men, and as far as can be ascertained, were as follows: Captain Lauchlin McLeod, Henry Harnish, Angus McLeod, Malcolm McLeod, James McArthur, John McDonald, Simeon McEachern, Patrick Lisk, William Kennedy, Angus McArthur, John McNarish and John Ryan. Those known to be married were the Captain, John Ryan the cook, and Wm. Kennedy. It is believed that Angus and Malcolm McLeod were brothers. The loss of lives during the past six months from Gloucester is truly appalling. The number who perished being nearly two thousand. The schooner Waldoform, another of the fishing fleet, is also lost in all probability, as she is now long overdue. Her crew numbered fourteen men. She was employed in the fish market fisheries, and sailed about December 26th on a voyage which is usually made in ten days.

GRAND FORKS, Jan. 30.—At last night's session of the convention there were about a thousand present. The Hudson's Bay route was received well. The following resolution was unanimously passed: Whereas the material prosperity and continued growth of the Red River valley are largely dependent upon increased transportation facilities, and whereas we have a natural waterway, leading to the great inland sea known as Hudson's Bay, to the north of us, which affords us a feasible water route to the seaboard, and promises necessary and speedy relief to us, in giving better prices for the productions of our famed valley; therefore, be it resolved by this convention of farmers and business men of the Upper Red River Valley, that we regard with favor the movement in Manitoba looking toward the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay, and extend to its promoters and friends our heartiest sympathy with their efforts, and hereby express our willingness and desire to co-operate with them in any way to secure the speedy building of a railway from Winnipeg to some port on the Hudson's Bay, as we believe such a road would be of incalculable benefit to the great Northwest, of which we form a part; that a copy of this resolution be handed to Mr. Clark to place before the Winnipeg Board of trade, and also to Mr. Gerrie, to be handed to the officers of the Manitoba Farmers' Union.

The gentlemen who temporarily manage the government of the United States should read Sir Thomas Brassey's book on the English navy.

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